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other, but out of each arises the condition which renders the furnishing of it by the municipality a public use."

A Suit for a Degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine.—In the case of *Tate v. Northern Pacific College*, 140 Pacific Reporter, 743, the Supreme Court of Oregon makes, in substance, the following statement of the law and facts:—

This is a suit in equity for a decree requiring the defendant to issue to the plaintiff a diploma, and to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. The defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of this state, and engaged in conducting a college for the education and training of students in the science of dentistry. Prior to the time that the plaintiff became a student in its college, defendant adopted and published the following rule, fixing the conditions upon which it would graduate its students, and confer upon them the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine: "The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must possess a good moral character, which will include good deportment while at college. Students who have devoted the required time to the study of dentistry, and have fulfilled all requirements, and passed satisfactory examinations in all the subjects of study, and have successfully completed the required infirmary course, receive the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine." There were other rules as to the payment of tuition, the time required for graduation, etc. The student was required to attend the college three college years to entitle him to a diploma and degree. The plaintiff, with knowledge of this requirement, entered the college, matriculated, and attended its sessions with the intention of obtaining a degree. These acts on the part of the college and of the plaintiff constituted a contract. The plaintiff agreed that he would comply with all of the requirements of the college, and the college agreed that it would issue to him a diploma, and confer upon him said degree on his complying with said requirements. To entitle plaintiff to a diploma and a degree he must have fulfilled all of the requirements. The evidence showed that the plaintiff had not complied with the requirements as brought out in the catalogue of the college; that he had not spent the required length of time in studying. The Supreme Court of Oregon held that the faculties of colleges who are authorized to examine their students, and pass on the question whether students have performed all the conditions required to entitle them to degrees, exercise quasi judicial functions, and their decisions are conclusive if they act within their jurisdiction, in good faith, and not arbitrarily, and that plaintiff was not entitled to relief.